For New York and Its Vicinity:

Warmer; fair; southerly winds

VOL. LX.-NO. 311.

MR. CLEVELAND'S ILLNESS.

DR. BRYANT AND COL. LAMONT INSIST THAT IT IS RREUMATISM.

The Physician Says the Stories of a Capeerons Growth are Palse-An Extraction of a Tooth Necessary, but Dr. Bryant Says that is Too Trivial a Matter to Discuss.

BUZZARD'S BAY, July 7 .- Secretary Lamont and Dr. Bryant Insist that President Cleveland's physical nilment is simply a severe attack of his old enemy, rhoumatism, in his left knee and left foot. They declare that he is now much better and that there is no cause shalever for alarm. Col. Lamont sent the following despatch to-day to Secretary of State

Miller Q. Grasham, Secretary of State:

The President is laid up with rheumatism in his left knee and foot, but he will be out in a day or two. There is no occasion for uneasiness. DARIEL S. LANONY.

The rumors that have been affoat in New York city for two days to the effect that the President's illness was due in part at least to a malignant growth in his mouth, and that a surgical operation had been necessary. reached here to-day. It caused a great deal of worry to the President's household and his friends. THE SUN correspondent arrived here this evening, and it was with the idea of putting these rumors at rest for good that he called immediately at Gray Gables to see Dr. Bryant and Col Lamont, the President himself having announced that he would be inaccessible to visitors. He says he is here solely for a rest preparatory to the work he will have to undertake on the assembling of Congress on Aug. 7. The President, Dr. Bryant, and Col. Lamont were at dinner when the reporter reached the house. After a wait of fifteen minutes Col. Lamont sent out a message addressed to the operator of the Western Union Telegraph Company, requesting him to give to the newspaper men who were in town a copy of the despatch to Secretary Gresham. A little while later the Colonel himself came out.

The Colonel was browned up from his ex-perience on the bay. He was cheerful and chipper, and he started in to talk about his luck. When that had been gone over the reporter asked him of Mr. Cleveland's condition. There is a great deal of anxiety to know exactly what is the nature of his illness and his exact condition at present," said the reporter. Well," said the Colonel, "it is precisely as stated in the official statement I made public yesterday. The President is simply suffering from rheumatism in the left knee and foot, which troubles him a great deal, and obliges him to wear a big shoe. Apart from that he is

as bright and cheerful as can be." You have heard the rumors to the effect that besides the rheumatism the President has suffered from a malignant growth in the mouth and an operation has been performed? They have caused considerable uneasiness. and can you make an authoritative denial of

The Colonel thought a moment and then he said: "I think you said you wanted to see Dr. Bryant, did you not?"

cancerous character." And no operation has been performed?"

asked the reporter. No operation," said the Doctor "unless you can call the extraction of a tooth an operation.

If you do, there was an operation. The tooth had given Mr. Cleveland a great deal of trouble, and it had to come out. That was all there was about it." 'Did you extract the tooth ?" was asked. Now, now: really you ought not to ask such questions." said the Doctor. "It really

is not worth while wasting words about such a trifle as pulling a tooth. It's simply With the idea of learning how the rumors of

a serious difficulty started, as well as the story that the yacht on which the President came here had put in at a Long Island town where the operation was performed, the reporter

"Where was Mr. Cleveland when the tooth was pulled?" Dr. Bryant shook his head and repeated:

"Now, now, it's ridiculous to talk about such a simple thing." and he bade the reporter good night and went into the house. The President spent all of to-day, until

evening, on the broad front plazza of Gray Gables. He sat in an easy chair and enjoyed from the found. He experienced only occasional twinges of the rheumatic pains. His left foot was swollen somewhat and he wore a shoe a size larger on it than the one on his right. His first and only caller since he arrived here, and probably the only caller he will have. was Joseph Jefferson, the setor. Mr. Jefferson is living in the Whittier cottage, across the bay from Gray Gables. He dreve around in the morning to see the Pres-ident, presuming on his old friendship for a welcome, and he got one. The President was glad to see him, and they sat together and talked a long while. Mr. Jefferson declared when he left that he believed the President was so nearly an absolutely well man that there was little use of saying anything.

After this visit Mrs. Cleveland joined her husband on the plazza, and they spent nearly the whole day there together. Ther played checkers for a while and then ther played cribbage. Buth was with them, too, a part of the time. prattling and playing around, When evening came they went into the house to avoid any ill effect from the damper breezes. The doctor and Col. Lamont went off in the President's yacht. Ruth. shortly after breakfast. They sailed away out toward the mouth of the bay past Wings Point, eight or ten miles from the house, and then they dropped anchor and tegan to fish. The fishing was fine. beven-pound bluefish were not plentiful, but they got a few, and also some that were not so large. They started back early, and were at Gray Gables again before 5 o'clock. Naturally, their luck was a matter of creat interest to the President, whose reputa-tion as a fisherman is well established. He was so enthusiastic that he said he was almost ready to go himself to-morrow, rheumatism or

no rheu matism. The President received the announcement of the death of Supreme Court Justice Samuel Biatchford this evening, and shortly afterward he sent the following message to Mrs. Bintch-

Please accept my heartfelt sympathy and condodeath of your distinguished husband long and honorabic public service causes a nution to mourn his loss

PROMOTIONS IN THE TREASURY. Mr. Carliele Will Make Emelency the Chies Test in Examination

Washington, July 7 .- Secretary Carlisle has issued an order abolishing the Board of Departmental Examiners and revoking the order providing for competitive examinations for promotion. Hereafter promotions in the Treasury Department will be made in accordance with an efficiency record kept by the heads of the various bureaus, with the approval of a committee composed of the heads of the bureaus interested in the promotion, the chief clerk of the department, and the private secretary of the Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary Carlisle directs that promotions in the classified service shall be made upon a basis of credits for faithfulness and efficiency on a scale of 100 per cent. They are to be rated for promptness, attendance during official hours, and the manner in which duties are discharged according to the views of responsible officers under whose direction and supervision the service is rendered. When there is a vacancy the right to competitive or non-competitive examinaclerks and employees in the bureau where the vacancy exists. Questions in the examination shall relate exclusively to the qualifications necessary to perform the duties of the place. The person examined must have an average of 80 per cent, or more, and the person attain-

ing the highest average shall be selected. The Secretary's attention was drawn to this subject by the impracticable system that has prevailed in the department. It was found that school teachers and students who had recently entered the service, and who possessed little practical knowledge of the duties to be performed, frequently outran more valuable and experienced clerks when thrown together in a competitive examination. The Secretary's attention was especially drawn to a voluminous report of the Board of Departmental Examiners, which caused an outlay of something like \$10,000 in its preparation. It contains various exhibits of examination papers, and many of the questions and answers have no bearing whatever upon the depart mental work. It was found by experience that some of the clerks who were rated highest in competitive examinations were inefficient in performing their duties.

## A JERSEY BANK IN TROUBLE.

A Large Amount of J. N. Pidcock's Paper Held by the Somerset County Bank,

SOMERVILLE, July 7.-Owing to the financial troubles of J. Nelson Pidcock, who is a large stockholder and director in the Somerset County Bank, that institution will close its doors to-morrow morning. The Commissioners of banking, upon receiving a statement of the bank officials to-day, applied to the Chancellor for a rule to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. The ground upon which the rule was asked was that the bank held a good deal of Pidcock's paper, and it was of such an uncertain character that it would be best to have the bank go into the hands of a receiver. The Chancellor granted the rule, and it is returnable next Wednesday. Assistant Attorney-General William Johnson and Thomas Johnson, head clerk of the Commis-

Bryant, did you not?"

"I would like very much to see the Doctor." said the reporter.

"Then you had better ask him for that; he'll be out in a minute," said the Colonel, and he went up the steps and into the house. Dr. Bryant did come out a moment later.

"Well." he said, "what can I do for you?"

"Dr. Bryant," said the reporter, "the rumors that are being circulated concerning the President's illness are such as to cause uneasiness."

"Why," interrupted the Doctor. "the President is doing very well. There is no cause whatever for uneasiness on his account. He has been troubled with an attack of his old enemy, rheumatism, but he'll be all right before long."

The question concerning the rumors of the trouble other than rheumatism was repeated to the Doctor, and he exclaimed:

"It is false, absolutely false. The President has had no trouble whatever of a malignant or cancerous character."

"And no operation has been performed?" rectors alone to the extent of \$137,000, but this is largely secured. This, it is said, is what caused the Banking Commissioner to act. Calvin Corte, a well-to-do farmer of Neshanio is President of the bank, and A. Dayton is the cashier. There is only one other bank in Som-erville, and that is the First National Bank, which is a very prosperous institution.

EX-GOV. PRICE WON'T LEAVE JAIL. His Ball Bond Has Been Signed but He

HACKENSACK, July 7 .- Ex-Goy. Rodman M. Price, who has been in the custody of the Sheriff of Bergen county for a month on a writ issued by the Court of Chancery accusing him of contempt, was surprised to-day by receiving a visit from Congressman Cornellus Cadmus. State Senator John Hinchliffe, David Henry and John R. Lee, all of Paterson, who an nounced a desire to become sureties on the bail bond of the prisoner. Anderson Price of Rutherford had previously signed the bond for \$10,000, and each of to-day's visitors want on it for \$2,500, making the necessary \$20,000. After the paper was executed ex-Gov. Irrice retained it in his possession and he remains in the custody of the Sheriff, although he has but to hand the document over to gain full liberty. He said to a reporter that he could not make a statement regarding his case, which was in the hands of his counsel, one of whom is ex-Gov. Hedda. for \$10,000, and each of to-day's visitors want

statement regarding his case, which was in the hands of his counsel, one of whom is exGov. Bedie.

It is said the proceeding against him are wrong: that Chancellor McGill was in error in interfering with a United States Government transaction, and that the whole action will be quashed. The date for an answer to the writter contempt is July 17, when the accused will have to appear before the Chancellor. ExGov. Price declined to say whether he would remain in custody until that time. It is said by a lawyer not connected with the matter that ex-Gov. Bedle has the assistance of two lawyers in Washington, and that the case is sure to be decided against the New Jersey Court of Chancery. The action of Congressman Cadmus and his associates on the bond from Passaic county is praised by the friends of Gov. Price here, who criticise the wealthy Bergen county Democrats for permitting an old leader of their garty and a citizen who has conferred much distinction on their county to remain in custody so long without even visiting him.

WENT MAD WHILE AT LUNCE.

An Employee of the Metropole Stabs An-other and Rushes Wildly Into the Street, Michael Cregan, an oysterman employed at the Hotel Metropole. Forty-second street and Broadway, has been trying to keep cool these warm days by drinking strong liquors. For several days part he has been on the verge of delirium tremens, and resterday he was nearly crary. He told the men who were working

crary. He told the men who were working with him that some one had tried to poleon him.

He was cating lunch in the afterneon in the basement of the hotel with the other employees, when John h. Joseher, a watter, brought him some some Cregan sprang up, and, whipping a long-bladed mckinnie from under his apron, stabled Boacher in the neck and again in the face. Then he ran up stairs, carrying his knife through the office and the cale and oft into the street.

Several of the guests in the cafe followed him, and at Forty-third street Cregan ran into the arms of Foliceman Collins. He still had his knife in his hand, and he said that he had killed Roacher because Roacher had tried to poison him.

had killed Roacher because nowher has the to poison him.
Hotel Clerk Lindsay sent an ambulance call to Rooseveit Hospital, but the hospital officials rejused to take the wounded man because he was not in their district. Boacher was sent to the New York Hospital, where it was said that his wounds were serious. He lives at 107 East Twenty-sixth street, and has been employed at the hotel as a waiter and as an assistant to the ovsterman.

the note: as a water and as a assault to
the oysierman.

Cregan acted like a crazy man with he was
arrested and expressed the hoy into the had
killed Moacher. "He but polsoil arrest coffee."
he kept repeating. Cregan was to the
defferson Market Police Cot. I held in
\$2,000 until for trial.

JUSTICE BLATCHFORD DEAD.

A PEACEFUL END, IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS WIFE AND SON.

He Never Fully Rallied from His Two Par alytic Shocks of a Mouth Ago-Rin Mind Clear Till Within a Week of His Beath-He Had Been a Cottager at Newport for Twenty-tive Years-- The Story of His Life.

Newport, July 7.-Justice Samuel Blatchford died at his cottage on Greenough place at 7:20 this evening. Death had seemed probable for three days, but it was not till 3 P. M. that the family realized that it was at hand. From that hour Judge Blatchford sank rapidy, passing away as if asleep. Mrs. Blatchford

ritempts of the prosecution to distort words and phrases. Judge Blatchford never lost sight of the simple meaning of the Constitution of the United States. His decision was:

"I am entirely satisfied that I cannot grant this warrant. The act of Congress creating this court is utterly void and unconstitutional iapplause, and therefore I decline to grant it.

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tional lapplausel, and therefore I decline for grant it."

Mr. Bliss—Will your Honor allow me—
Judge Blatchford—I don't think you can change my opinion. [Renewed applause.] The Constitution of the United States expressly states that the trial for all crimes shall be by jury. It is impossible to get over that clause. It is entirely clear in this case, as I understand it, that this application for a warrant to the Commissioner is based solely on this information filed in the police court of the District of Columbia. this information being the sole evidence that the Commissioner had before him.

Mr. Bliss—The complaint that I handed your Honor—

Judge Blatchford—But in the complaint it is stated that if tried he is to be tried in the po-

ly, passing away as if asleep. Mrs. Blatchford and Mr. Appleton Blatchford, the deceased jurist's only son, and Dr. F. H. Rankin, his physician, were with him when he died.

Justice Blatchford arrived at his cottage about June 12, and three weeks ago to-day received two slight paralytic shocks, which his physician described as partial loss of motion, The shock affected his system generally and left him very weak, but in full possession of



his faculties. For a time he transacted some business, but about a week ago this became

mpossible No arrangements have yet been made for the

Justice Blatchford had been a Newport cotager for twenty-five years and was regarded se one of the most distinguished of its summer residents. His stepmother, the widow of B. M. Blatchford, is ill at her cottage here. By marriage Judge Blatchford was related to Bishop

H. C. Potter of New York.

Last winter Justice Blatchford received a paralytic shock somewhat similar to those re-cently experienced, but not so serious. He never, however, fully regained his strength.

Justice Blatchford's Career

Samuel Blatchford was one of the soundest clearest jurists that ever sat upon a bench of aw. He was a man of firm principles and fairest character, performing his duty, whether

law. He was a man of firm principles and fairest character, performing his duty, whether in the strong tide of popular approval, or against the wishes, plots, and influence of a national administration.

Judge Blatchford was born in this city on March 18, 1820. He was the son of Richard Milford Blatchford, a distinguished lawyer, who was an intimate friend of Daniel Webster, and one of the executors of his will. The elder Blatchford was born in Stratford Conn., in 1768. He was the son of an Englishman from Devenshire, who came to this country three years before. After heing graduated at Union College, R. M. Blatchford studied law while teaching school in Jamaica, L. L. On being admitted to the bar he practised in this city and early acquired reputation as a lawyer. For several years succeeding 1826 he was the linancial agent and counsel in this country for the Bank of England, and suite-quently he held a similar appointment from the Bank of the United States. Whon its charter expired he helped to settle its accounts with the Bank of England. Mr. Blatchford devoted himself entirely to his law practice until 1855, when he served one term in the Legislature. At the outbreak of the civil war he was a conspicuous member of the Union Delence Committee, and with Gen. John A. Dix and George Optlyko was appointed by President Lincoln a member of the committee charged with the dishursement of the money appropriated for obtaining soldiers for the Federal army. He was appointed Minister Resident to the States of the Church in 1872 he was appointed a Commissioner of Public Parks. In both cases he was legislated out of office by the enactment of a new charter. Mr. Blatchford married Julia Ann Minmford, daughter of J. P. Mumford of this city, and at the grammar school of Columbia College. He entered Columbia at the age of 13, and was graduated in 1837. He began at once the study of law, which he did not abandon when he hecame. Wo years later, private secretary of Goy. Seward's staff until 1843.

lege. He entered Columbia at the age of 13, and was graduated in 1837. He began at once the study of law, which he did not abandon when he became, two years later, private secretary of William H. Seward. He was military secretary on Gov. Seward's staff until 1843.

On being admitted to the bar that year he began practice in the oilize of his father and his uncle. E. H. Blatchford. He remained with them for two years, when he went to Auburn and entered into partnership with Christopher Morgan and William H. Seward. Clarence A. Seward was subsequently taken into the firm, and breame his partner when he returned to this city in 1854. In conjunction with other lawyers of more or less distinction the two were associated in partnership until Mr. Blatchford was appointed by President Johnson, in May, 1847, Judge of the United States District Court to succeed Samuel It. Betts, resigned.

While Judge Blatchford sat upon the United States District Court to succeed Samuel It. Betts, resigned.

While Judge Blatchford sat upon the United States District Court bench he rendered a noteworthy decision. For a long time The Sux had been pointing ont the corruption which existed under Gen. Grant's administration. In 1872 a series of interesting facts concerning the Credit Mobilier were published in The Bux. The Grant organs denounced every charge as an unmitigated lie. Then The Sux turned its attention to Washington, which was then a hotbed of dishonesty, and explained how A. B. Shepherd, President of the Buard of Public Works, and H. B. Cooke, Governor of the District of Columbia, had been guilty of jobbery in connection with public contracts, and had also been guilty of swearing falsely before an investigating committee of the House of Representatives. Then there was panic in Washington. "The Sux must be silenced." they said. "They tried it. Singherd went to the Police Court of Washington and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Air. Charles A. Dana. He came to New York with this decument and presented it to United States Commi

lumbia, on an elaborate argument, that this precise act is constitutional.

Judge lilatchford—It cannot be possible. It yiolates the fundamental principles of the Government of the United States. Therefore, as far as I understand, it is impossible, unless I override the Constitution of the United States and violate my oath of office, to grant the warrant asked for in this case. I don't mean to say that this court at Washington may not be competent to try small assaults and batteries and petty larcenies. We know that from time immemorial there have been such courts as Special Sessions, and I know mysolf what a relief it would be to the courts of the United States if they were not compolicit to try everything, no matter how small, by

myself what a relief it would be to the couris of the United States if they were not compelled to try everything, no matter how small, by jury. But every effort to introduce some system for our relief has been met by this insurmountable harrier of the Constitution—this clause of the Constitution. Therefore, we cannot have trial by Special Sessions. In this case, as I understand it, it is perfectly clear that it is to be tried in the first case without a jury. The Constitution state and trials shall be by jury, and the accused is entitled, not to be first convicted by a jury. State be convicted or acquitted in the first to be convicted or acquitted in the first stance by a jury. That seems to me to be the sound, high ground on which to put this case. But another view is that the Judiciary act of 1789 provides that an accused person shall be committed for trial in the district which, by this act, has cognizance of the offence. Congress has half a dozen times when do account in the District of Columbia, and fact when the act of 1789 was passed, there the Sheriff then steeped to the front and said:

"For God's sake, gentlemen, I stand more interesting to the law take its concerned I have committed no crime, and sefar as the crime is concerned I have committed no crime, and sefar as the crime is concerned I have committed no crime, and sefar as the crime is concerned I have committed no crime, and sefar as the crime is concerned I have committed no crime, and sefars as the crime is concerned I have committed no crime, and sefars as the crime is concerned I have committed no crime, and sefars as the crime is concerned I have committed no crime, and sefars as the crime is concerned in the law two committed no crime and sefars the crime gross enough to deprive me of my life or liberty.

"I had some rings which I bought in but the serves of and sefars as the crime is consended by men who will are as the crime is consented by men who are scalled by men who crime is and sefars as the crime is consenited by men who are sca committed for trial in the district which, by this act, has cognizance of the offence. Con-gress has half a dozen times wiped out the original court in the District of Columbia, and in fact when the act of 178% was passed there was no court in the District of Columbia. I do not think that any warrant whatever could be issued under the statute to send a person to any other district than the courts established by this act.

in fact when the act of 1783 was passed there was no court in the District of Columbia. I do not think that any warrant whatever could be issued under the statute to send a person to any other district than the courts established by this act.

Five years later, on March 4, 1878, Judge Blatchford was raised to the bench of the United States Circuit Court, and four years after that, on March 13, 1882, President Arthur appointed him Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to succeed Ward Hunt.

Judge Blatchford became known early in his career as an admiralty lawyer, and in his latter years was considered the highest authority on admiralty law in the country. During the civil war he laid the Joundation, by his admiralty practice, of the fortune which, when increased by that inherited from his father, who died in 1875, made him perhaps the richest of the Justices of the Supreme court. His wealth has usen estimated at nearly or quite \$4,000,000. It was chiefly in real estate.

Judge Blatchford's knowledge of admiralty law made him a decided addition to the various courts in which he successively was Judge. Some of the most important admiralty decisions of the United States Supreme Court have been by him. In the course of his career he made notable decisions as to the rule of navigation on the high seas, as to excessive speed of steamers in a fog, the jurisdiction in admiralty of damages not caused on water, whether damages to a cargo by rafts is a peril of the sea, and as to the process of foreign attachments in admiralty. In paiont cases he decided as to the validity of letters patent for insulating tolegraph wires by gutta percha. He also rendered decisions as to copyright and libel. It was he, too, who adjudicated the legality of the Brooklyn Bridge as astructure over navigable waters.

In 1852 Judge Blatchford began the publication of reports of the Circuit Courts of the United States within the Second District. Columbia College made him a boctor of Laws in 1807, and he was a trustee of the c

HAD A SUMMONS AND A GUN, TOO. Mrs. Porter Took Her Revenge on Mrs.

Sutherland the Quickest Way. Mrs. Mary Sutherland hires the two upper floors of the three-story building at 9 Sixth avenue and lets rooms to fortune tellers, con-cert hall singers, and the like. About six weeks ago she made the acquaintance of Emma For ter, a fortune teller, who came there to live. Mrs. Sutherland went to Chicago to the World's Fair and leit Mrs. Porter in charge.

World's Fair and loit Mrs. Forter in charge. The Porter woman supposed that for this service she would have her room rent free, but Mrs. Sutherland when she came back demanded pay for the six weeks at the rate of \$5 a week. Mrs. Porter relused to pay, and yesterday Mrs. Eutherland ejected her and took her clothes.

Mrs. Forter went to the Jefferson Market Police Court and obtained a summons for Mrs. Adeline Sytherland, though it was Mrs. Mary Sutherlands that she meant. She went back to serve the sammons. Mrs. Sutherland was out. She got into Mrs. Sutherland's room and legked the door.

Mrs. Sutherland came home about 6 o'clock, and when she entered her room found herself looking into the mixzle of a 22-calibre pistol that Mrs. Porter was pointing at her. The fortune teller fired and hit Mrs. Sutherland in the aiddomen. Mrs. Sutherland was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where the builet was extracted. The wound is not faial. Mrs. Porter was servested.

Eipans Tabules correct a had breach and improve the.

MURDERER MILLER LYNCHED

AN ANGRY MOR OF THOUSANDS HANG HIM NEAR THE SCENE OF HIS CRIME.

Ray, the Father of the Murdered Sinters, Saves Him from Death by Fire-The Pyre Had Been Erected, but Served as a Senf. fold-The Victim Calmly Declares His Innocrace-The Guards Could Not Protect Him-Brogged to His Death by a Chain.

BARDWELL, Kr., July 7.- C. Miller, the mulatto who was arrested at Sikeston, Mo., yesterday afternoon, charged with murdering the two daughters of John Ray near here on Wednesday morning, was taken to Birdspoint by an angry mob of Kentuckians, who had followed him, and this morning was taken to Wickliffe, the county seat of Carlisle county, for examination. The evidence against him was overwhelming and conclusive, though he protested his innocence to the last.

At 11 o'clock to-day he was brought here. The fact that he had been arrested had been telegraphed shead and the whole country turned out, as the excitement caused by the murder had not abated. The train arrived at 11:30 loaded with men with the prisoner. At the depot and stretched along the railway for a quarter of a mile was a mass of excited As the train drew into the station the mob

yelled for the prisoner, who was in the custody of Sheriff John Hudson, and in the last car. Alongside the depot stood piles of bridge timber. Out of these the eager people had piled the dryest pieces ten feet high. This was to be the funeral pile, for the verdict of the populace was " Burn him! burn him!"

While the mob was looking through the first cars, the Sheriff and his posse slipped out of the end car and hurried the negro across a back street in order to escape, but they were not quick enough. Into every street poured the howling mob. They met the prisoner and his guards march ing rapidly down the street, and headed them off. The Sheriff saw that it was useless to resist longer, so he agreed to take the negro to the street where the platform had been erected. There the prisoner was made to climb up, followed by the Sheriff and guards. There were fully 5,000 persons in the vicinity

There were fully 5,000 persons in the vicinity howing and yelling.
Since his capture, and up to this time, the negro had shown remarkable nerve, and remained almost indifferent to his impending fate, but when he gazed out upon the sea of upturned faces howling for his life he broke down, and shed tears. He raised his shackled hands high above his head, but did not speak. One of the leading spirits stood upon the platform and explained what they were there for, Mr. Bay, the father of the murdered girls.

for.

Mr. Ray, the father of the murdered girls, stated that the prisoner was to be burned at the stake. A collection was ordered taken up for the benefit of the bloodhounds sent down from the Eddyville penitentiary to assist in the capture. A committee was appointed to pass around hats. The man who made the capture of the negro, Marshai M. T. Ingram of Sikeston, was called for by the crowd to tell how he secured the prisoner.

Mr. Ray again was called for. He said:

"I want you to set the time."

Cries of "Set your own time, but don't put it off too long."

"Well, say we put it at 3 o'clock." said Ray. Cries of "All right, but make him stay on the platform until that time."

"Where will we burn him?"

"Right here, right here."

After a time order was restored and cries for the negro to speak prevailed. He came with a firm step and confident air to the edge of the platform and said:

"Tlease be quiet overybody. My name is C. J. Miller. I am from Springfleid; Ill. My wife lives at 710 North Second street. I am here among you to-day looked upon as one of the most bruial men before the people. I stand here surrounded by men who are excited, men who are not willing to let the law take its course, and as far as the crime is concerned I have committed no crime is concerned.

should be let him talk, but there was too much noise for him to be heard.

The Sheriff then stepped to the front and said:

For God's sake, gentlemen, I must take this man to jail. I am bound by my oath to deliver this man to jail.

The mob had become somewhat quiet by this time, and one man shouted: "Yes, take him to fail until 3 o'clock, then we want him."

The prisoner was helped off the pile and taken to jail. The crowd dispersed soon after and all that could find dinner did so, but thousands could not be accommodated.

As the hour of 3 o'clock drew near, the people flocked to the jail yard. The executioners were on hand.

Before Miller had been brought from jail Mr. Ray had changed his mind about the burning. He had a lingering doubt as to the man being the murderer, and felt that while it would be an awful erime to hang an innocent man, it would be worse to burn him, and as a compromise with the mob he proposed that Miller to hanged instead of burned. This was agreed to, and a rush was made fo the jail.

Chief of Police Mahoney of Cairo was just leaving, and they shouted for him not to close the door. The mob rushed in and seized the prisoner. He was stripped naked and his shirt fied around his loins. A long chain was placed around his neck and his body, and he was led through the streets, followed by thousands of beople, to the platform near the depot. He was lifted up amid shouts of "Set it on fire; burn him."

The chain was taken from his body and hooked around his neck. A man climbed a telegraph pole and made the loose end of the chain fast to the cross-arm. This took up all the slack. Others brought a long forked stick which was placed between Miller's legs and his body were lifted up several feet and allowed to drop. It is believed the first fall broke his neck, but it was certain that life was extinct. The mob then set fire to the platform under him, which had originally been intended to burn him to death.

A White Girl Assaulted by Negroes.

Pronts, Ill., July 7.-Miss Smith, 10 years of age, was on her way to East Peoria yesterday afternoin, and, when in a lonely grabbed by two negroes, who bound, gagged, and assaulted her. The cords which bound her were alterward set on fire, terribly burn-ing her arms and wrists. One of the men has been captured, and lynching is looked for.

Accident on a Bleyele Hattrond. There was an accident on the Boynton biev-

cle road near East Patchogue yesterday. It occurred on the second trial trip. The road is being built by Supervisor Frederick W. Dunton of Jamaica, who intends to run a net-work of these roads through Long Island if the present experiment proves successful.

At resterday's trial the man in charge of the car Rocket turned the electric brake the wrong way and the car shot backward, ploughing its way through the power house and burying half its length in a sand bank at the rear of the power house. No person was injured.

Mrr. Werner Kuncked Down and Robbed ORANGE, July 7 .- Mrs. Albert Werner of Valley street. South Orange, was knocked down and robbed by a strange man at a late hour last night as she was returning home. The assault took place in front of the Valley street come-ters. She was a little cut and bruised, and greatly frightened. Dr. Mcflord Runyon was summond, and she soon recovered. She could give no description of her assailant.

Second Avenue Gambiers Raided. Acting Captain Clark of the Fifth street

police station, with Detectives Mallon and Hoch, last night raided a gambling house at 25 Second avenue. The game was in full blast. The proprietors, Joseph McDonnell and James Johnston, with six other men, were arrested. A gaming table, 1,000 chips, dice, cards, and other peraphernalis were seized.

Bitter teappointments

STUCK A NEEDLE INTO HIS GIRL Davis's Courtship in Bished and Betsy Drams of Needles.

Botsy Gefin, a Russian Jewess, who works as a finisher in a sweat shop and lives with the Kernofsky family at 215 Division street, met with a peculiar accident on Tuesday evening. Charles Kefnotsky, the head of the family, is a painter. He had in his employ a journeyman named Davis who was making up to Betsy. Betsy had a holiday on the Fourth of July because the sweating business was dull. Davis, the journeyman, had a holiday, too, and spent

it by calling on the Kernolskys. They say that he had been drinking. Betsy was taking advantage of her holiday to mend her clothes. Davis came in while she was plying her needle, and began savlarking with her. Finally, he insisted that she should quit work. She refused, and he grabbed her needle. It was a big needle, such as is used for sewing buttons on heavy material. Betsy attempted to get the needle back, and a struggle ensued. Suddenly Betsy screamed and Davis released her. He had managed to stick the needle into her back. She tried to pull it out and the needle broke off short. She was scared almost to death. Davis got away as scong as he could and has not been seen since. It was too late for Betsy to go to the dispensary, and as the expense of a doctor could not be considered, there was nothing to do but wait until the next morning. She could not life on her back and she spent the night with her face buried in the pillows weeping. She fancied that the needle had begun to travel around. She complained of feeling something "swimming inside" of her.

Betsy was among the first patients at the Essex Market Dispensary on Wednesday morning. A doctor examined her, and rerformed a simple operation to remove the needle point. Betsy returned home feeling better, but the fancy soon possessed her that there was still a piece of the needle in her. Her condition was so bad yesterday that one of the Kernofskys had the police send her to doctors there examined her, but could find no more needle. They thought, however, that Betsy would be the better for a rest in the hospital, and she was transferred to Bollevoe. Davis's love suit is dished, and he has lost his job, too. with her. Finally, he insisted that she should

BAD RUNAWAY IN HARLEM.

Mrs. Dr. Miner Thrown Out and Seriously Injured.

There was a runaway in 125th street at noon yesterday which caused much excitement, and in which Mrs. Miner, the wife of Dr. William S. Miner of 337 Alexander avenue, received serious injuries. Dr. Miner drove to Harlem in his buggy behind a horse which he recently purchased. He drew up in front of Huribert's pharmacy at 108 West 125th street, and left his

pharmacy at 108 West 125th street, and left his wife in the buggy while he entered the pharmacy to make some purchases.

A passing cable car frightened the horse, and he started off on a run. Dr. Miner rushed out of the store and succeeded in catching hold of the reins just as the buggy crashed against a piano truck standing in front of 110. Dr. Miner was jammed between the carriage and truck, and was bruised about the body, but not seriously. Mrs. Miner was thrown from the carriage, violently striking on her side in the centre of the cable car track. She was picked up unconscious with a cut 1% inches long back of the left car. She was taken home, still unconscious, in a coach.

The horse dashed across 125th street, scattering portions of the wrecked vehicle along the way. At Eighth avenue a citizen attempted to stop him and was thrown down. The horse was finally caught by a negro at 124th street and Eighth avenue.

Last night Mrs. Miner was still unconscious The doctors were uncertain whether or not her skull was fractured.

LIGHTNING IN SOUTHAMPION.

Five Persons Stunned and a Hole Made Through the Side of the House.

At midnight Wednesday night a severe thunder storm passed over the east end of Long Island. Mr. F. L. Dunwell, his wife, and three little children live in a pretty three-story cottage in the northern part of the village of Southampton. In one room upon the second floor slept Mr. and Mrs. Dunwell, and in a crib by their bedside their baby boy. In an adjoining room, with the door open between, were the other two children. The lightning was so frequent and vicious that the family were all aroused by it and Mr. Dunwell got up. While he was slitting on the edge of the bed putting on some clothing there was a blinding flash in the room and a crash as if the house had been torn timber from timber, and a thousand snapping, darting, spitchil tongues of white flame appeared in the rooms. Southampton. In one room upon the second

been much harmed.

Every room on the second floor bears marks
of the lightning's visit. Plaster is knocked
off the walls and window glass broken. The
upper part of a chimney was demolished.

NO STATE GROG SHOP YET.

Judge Gray, of South Carolina, Grants an Order Restraining Its Opening.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 7.-Dispenser Roach will not open the State grog shop in Columbia to-morrow, as he had been instructed to do by the Board of Control. Judge Gray to-day granted a restraining order, returnable next Tuesday, calling upon the Board to show why he should not issue a writ of prohibition against the opening of a dispensary in this city.

Commissioner Traxler announces that dis-Commissioner Traxier announces that dispensaries have been established at the following places: Abbeville, Lexington, Lewisdale, Edgefield, Camden, Florence, Greenville, teorgetown, Orangeburg, Barnwell, Begufort, Waiterboro, Sumter, Mount Pleasant, Monok's Corner, St. Stephen's, and Estawville. These places represent thirteen counties. The last four are all in Berkeley county, contiguous to Charleston, where the Governor has not been able to locate a dispensary.

It is said that there is an official purpose in surrounding Charleston with dispensaries.

GOSPEL TUNES BY ELECTRICITY.

The Organist Presses the Button-Also s Swivel Pulpit, to be Almed Anywhere. Boston, July 7 .- An electric organ has arrived at the Boston Custom House, intended for St. Thomas's Church, Taunton. The organfor St. Thomas's Church, Taunton. The organ-ist will press an electric button and the elec-tricity does the rest.

Another curious importation is a "Bible wagon," which arrived from Glasgow. It is an elaborate affair, strongly fashioned, and bright with varnish and gliding. It is equipped with seats, book racks, and a high pulpit, which, with its stand, is mounted on a swivel and can be aimed in any direction.

DONA EULALIA AT MADRID. She Tells the Spaniards She Had a Great

Tims Here. Madnip, July 7 .-- The Infanta Eulalia arrived here to-day. She and Prince Antonio were met at the station by the Queen Regent and the Infanta Isabella. She expressed herse'f as greatly pleased with the cordiality of her re-ception in the United States.

Electrician Windschald K. I'ed. Jacob Windschald, 35 years old, an electrician employed by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, while at work a few minutes after 12 o'clock this morning, at Sands and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, was struck by a trolley car of the Greene and Gates avenue line.

One of the wheels passed over him, and he was almost fustantly killed. The motorman, lichael Serrie, and the conductor, Daniel Mullen, were arrested. The police any the electrician received no shock. He had suspended work on the wires overhead in order to let a car pass.

Killed by an Electric Car. Binghamton, July 7.—Samuel Silverburgh, a seven-year-old boy, was run over by an electric car in this city this morning. Peath followed within bull an hour after the accident.

Lutest Marine Intelligence. Arrived Sa New York, Jamieson, from Southampton; Sa North Hritain, Williams, from Falermo; sa James Turpis, Robinson, from Messins.

PRICE TWO CENTS. 53 DEAD IN POMEROY ALONE

75 PROBABLY FAIALLY INJURED AND MANY MORE HURT.

Considerable Loss of Life in Surrounding Touns-The Most Terrible Tornado that Ever Struck lows-One-half of the Town of Pomerov Levelled with the Prairie-Fifteen Acres of Debris-The Intured Lay All Night Without Help-Gov. Boles

Arrives on the Scene with Troops, POMEROT, In., July 7 .- The tornado which passed over this town last night left 53 dead, 75 fatally injured, and 150 with broken limbs, cuts, and bruises more or less sovers.

The town of Pomercy is a complete wreck.

There is scarcely a house left standing. About fifteen acres of dibris constitute new what was yesterday a thriving village. Splinters are all that remain. Pemerov is level with the prairie. Scarcely a tree remains. Piles of broken timbers and occasional pieces of furniture are

all that can be found of what were once the largest buildings in the place. Two hundred and fifty houses were in all destroyed, and the money loss on these and their contents is placed at \$200,000. Everywhere about Pomeroy to-day were

dead and dying people. A dozen men were digging graves in the burying ground on the hill just north of town, and the one hearse of the village was kept busy carrying the victims of the storm to their last resting place. Doctors from a dozen or more places hurried through the streets. Squads of soldiers car-

rying coffins followed them. Special trains from all the surrounding towns brought scores who were ready to take part in the work of caring for the dead and wounded. Clothing, food, and medicines were shipped

in by the ton. Relief corps were organized, and the work of bringing order out of the chaos is progressing as rapidly as possible. Last night in Pomeroy is one that will never

be forgotten by those who were here. Darkness followed quickly in the wake of the ternado. and those who escaped death and injury were compelled to grope their way among the rulned nomes, guided along by the cry of some poor unfortunate who was pinned under the falling timbers. Almost every light of any description whatspever was destroyed, and the people from

timbers. Almost every light of any description whatsoever was destroyed, and the people from Fort Dodge and the surrounding places, who were the first to reach the scene, failed to bring lanterns with them.

The search for the victims, therefore, was necessarily slow till morning came. It was necessarily slow till morning came. It was not till the first streaks of light appeared in the east that the enormity of the disaster dawned upon the people.

Every residence to the south of the railroad tracks had disappeared. Pomercy yesterday had a wenth of shade trees, but this morning nothing was to be seen of them save a broken and twisted mass of limbs and roots.

What is called the Post Office building, but which has recently been used as a billiard room, was turned into a morgue, and hospitals were established in the remaining building, the biggest one being the Fomercy Hotel. In the improvised morgue, billiard tables were turned into slabs, and on these the budies of the dead were placed.

The ternado came from the northwest. All those who saw it agreed that it was one of the funnel-shaped species, but it came bounding along the prairie like a hugo ball.

It was of a dark green color, and was accompanied by a terrific noise. There are many who saw it when it was far out of town. These gave the alarm, and many were prepared for the monster when it was far out of town. These gave the alarm, and many were prepared for the monster when it was far out of town. These coler ones, especially those who were near to them, made for the two coves in the southeast part of the two caves in the southeast pa

and from many of the height and the county, the total number of dead is lifteen. Eight more are reported killed at Storm Lake, and many other places give notice of one or two deaths.

It was not until noon to-day that the work of rescue really begun. By that time there was a good supply of doctors, not large enough, however, to care for the wounded. The ladles of Fort Dodge went as nurses, and there was a plentiful supply of bedding and food.

ood. As rapidly as possible the injured were taken

there was a plentiful supply of bouding and food.

As rapidly as possible the injured were taken to the improvised hospitals and received medical attention. It was soon found, however, that the buildings used for this purpose were far too small, and ciloris were made to lesson the number of patients in each. This was no easy task for there was no place to put them.

Company D. Fourth Regiment of Fort Dorige, commanded by Lieut. W. F. Chattand, forty strong, arrived with a full camp equipment. Their tents were close to the hospital, and many of the sufferers were removed to them. The injured were not narticularly comfortable hore, however, for the sun was intensely hot, and caused the thermometer to rise into the nineties. A death occurred among the injured every little while all day long. The number of those who had expired of their injuries up to this evening was placed at a dozen.

The National Bank of Pomeroy was made the headquarters of the relief movement. Here those willing to work or to act as nurses were assigned to the various hospitals, and here also provisions, money, bedding, and clothing were received, and all of these necessaries relied in rapidly.

By 3 o'clock this afternoon the office of the bank was stacked clear to the ceiling with food and clothing, and hoxes of each were arriving on every train. Goy, Boies arrived at o'clock und took charge of the whole affair.

He first drove out over the ruins, then he visited the hospitals and the mergue, consulted with those who had thus far directed things, and then issued a proclamation setting forth the needs of the sufferers and calling upon the people of lows to contribute ilogerally.

The Governor assured the people that nothing that would add to their comfort and relief

ting forth the needs of the sufferers and calling upon the people of lowa to contribute ilography.

The Governor assured the people that nothing that would add to their comfort and relief would be left undone. He ordered more tents from Des Moines and said he would have a company or more of soldiers on the grounds before to-moriew.

The intense heat made it impossible to keep the bodies of the dead, and those that were not claimed by relatives or friends and by them buried or taken away by noon were placed in the graveyard by the officials. Forty graves were dug and filled with dead up to to o'clock this evening, and at that hour the fill-ting lanterns in the cometery showing plainly that the work of burial was going on still. There was much trouble in securing coffins, and by to night the supply of the towns in this vienity had been exhausted.

Hundreis of willing hands dragged the dead and dying animals, with which the ground seemed to be literally strewn, to point on the outskirts of the town, piled them in hig hears, and covered them with the remains of the houses and applied the torch. Fully a dozen of these strange bonfires were kept going all the afternoon.

Whole families were in many instances wheel do the town but have been left without wife or children, children are left orphans, and there are fifteen or more women in Homeroy who have lest husbands and children. Several little baldes were found alive and well, but it has been impossible to find their parents.

Die Mottes, July 7.—The cyclone or series of egolones of last evening were the most destructive which have visited lowa since its its settement.

structive which have visited lows since its its settlement.
The storm was confined to the northwestern quarter of the state, and in its worst form followed very nearly the line of the fillinels Central Raliford from Lemars to Manson, a distance of 100 miles.
The loss of life in this section will reach cirtly; but it will be impossible to give an exact estimate as to this or the injured or loss to property to-night, for the reason that with the exception of Pomercy no town suffered to any considerable extent, and the destruction was scattered over a wide area.

Meetings are being took in all the lorger cities of the State to-night, and large sums of money are being raised. The destruction of property and especially of growing crops is very great, but it is not being considered in connection with the greater loss of human life

Twenty hours, New York to the World's Fair, by the Exposition Fiver of the New York Contral. - Adv.